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A T.-D. Editorial Page Feature

"Seen on the Side"

MOSCOW COUNCIL MAY DETERMINE FATE OF RUSSIA

Either Strong Centralized Government or Open Strife Regulations Announced by Expected to Follow.

OUTCOME IS AWAITED WITH GRAVE CONCERN

Critical Internal Situation Is Aggravated by New German Drive on Riga.

KERENSKY STRONGEST HOPE

Little Can Be Done by Outside Influence to Help Immediately in Crisis.

Washington Hears Riga Is Evacuated

WASHINGTON, August 23. - Reports were current in official circles to-night that Rign, one of Russia's most important ports, has been evacuated, and is probably now in the hands of the German troops.

As Rigs is the principal key to Petrograd, it is feared that the Germans will now start a rapid drive against the Russian capital. With the disorganization apparent in the Russian northern army, the indications are that such a drive will meet with little resistance.

WASHINGTON, August 23.-Russia's critical internal situation, aggravated by the new German drive against Riga, threatening the capital, is watched by officials here with grave concern. It became known to-day that official advices are closely in accord with press dispatches describing grave political

traordinary national council, to be held at Moscow, is awaited here with inerest scarcely less keen than in Russia itself. The immediate fate of Russia, it is felt, depends upon it.

of two results is expected:

The formation of a strong centralized government capable of rapidly reor open civil strife.

PROBLEM DISCUSSED

ately in the crisis. The problem was Secretaries Lansing, McAdoo and Baker. It is understood that attention was given chiefly to the financial and industrial aid which the United States can and will give, and the assurance of which is counted upon to strengthen the hand of the Russian provisemal authorities. Ambassador Bakhmeteff officials the financial needs of his gov-In connection with further advances

of money to Russia, consideration also is being given to the case of hardpressed Roumania, whose troops are fighting with the Russians to stop the Teutonic drive in the southeast. FORMIDABLE ORGANIZATION

OF RUSSIAN CONSERVATIVES The organization of Russian conservatives, described as formidable, whose criticism of the provisional government's course is to the effect that socialistic domination has destroyed discipline and efficiency in the army and left the country exposed to invasion, apparently has not been definitely measured in strength in dispatches received here. It combines, however, the dismissed generals of the army, the hourgeois, or Constitutional Democrats, discontented Moscow business men and elements, all of whom demand a radical change in the government's

Opposing the principles of this combination are the Cabinet and the Socialists. Apparently holding the confidence of both factions is Premier Kerensky. The conservatives criticize him for submission to socialistic con-

At the Russian embassy it was said situation in the Riga region had been received. The view there appeared still Lykens Valley grade. o be optimistic. It was said that the German offensive had been looked for and regarding the possible cutting of of the railroad line from Archangel, it was pointed out that the port of Archangel would be icebound in September GREAT RESULTS LOOKED FOR

FROM NEW ARRANGEMENTS Embassy officials explained that great results were looked for from the new arrangements for dealing with the troops through three committees com posed of representatives of the gov ernment, commanding officers of the

army and delegates from the army. Loans aggregating \$175,000,000 al ready have been advanced Russia by the United States, and this probably coming. The full extent of Russia's financial needs has never been presentthat a complete statement will be prepared by Ambassador Bakhmeteff: Many hundreds of millions of dol-

(Continued on Second Page.)

Prices of Anthracite Fixed; Garfield Named Coal Administrator

To Direct Coal

Industry of U. S.

DR. HARRY A. GARFIELD, President of Williams College.

RICHMOND-PETERSBURG

Receives Assurances of

Support.

Execution in Permanent Form.

way from Petersburg to Richmond is

attracting widespread interest and ad-

ditional supporters. This project has

already received the determined sup-

port of city officials, civic and commer-

the representative interests of Rich-

In the hope of furthering this propo-

men, headed by Wyndham R Meredith

Washington in order to bring to their

attention the real need of a concrete or

a first-class macadam road between Pe-

tersburg and Richmond. They returned

ast night reporting gratifying pro-

According to estimates made it would

cost between \$250,000 and \$300,000 to

important points. If the project would

be accepted immediately the road could

be completed in a short time. From

hat the road will run through Man-

chester, Bermuda and Matoaca districts,

which are the richest in Chesterfield

County, and that they will consequently

bear their proportionate share in the

building of the recognized much-needed

road. It was to obtain the co-operation

of the Federal government that the

to Washington yesterday. They hope

to obtain a certain amount of money

However, it is only logical to ex-

pect that Richmond will be required to

bear the major part of the expense,

since it is natural that she will enjoy

is one of the worst in this part of

the country between cities of impor-

tance, being almost impassable in win-

Advocates of this plan assert that

with the tremendous projects and an

immense amount of money being spent

the Petersburg camp alone disbursing

\$50,000,000 annually, and a Hopevel

pay roll of more than \$50,000 per day

Richmond business men will reap

rich harvest of profit if this plan is

contend that the additional profits of

the Richmond wholesalers and retail

merchants would be enormous, since

their business with Petersburg and

Hopewell would be greatly enhanced.

BY WASHINGTON RECEPTION

Wyndham R. Meredith, chairman of

"We feel greatly encouraged. We

roads, but in order to secure that fund

well as travel, the County of Chester

(Continuel on Second Page.)

the committee in charge of the Rich-

after his return from Washington:

MEREDITH MUCH ENCOURAGED

carried through immediately.

Committee for good roads.

present understanding it is thought

build a proper road between these two

COST QUARTER OF MILLION

PERMANENT ROAD WILL

and composed of W. T. Dabney, Warren

and self-evident.

gress.

President Mean Lower Cost to Consumer.

WASHINGTON, August 23.-President Wilson to-day placed the coal industry of the United States under the direction of Dr. H. A. Garfield, president of Williams College and chairman of the wheat price-fixing committee of the food administration. In making the announcement, the President fixed the prices to be charged for anthracite They range from \$4 for white ash grade to \$5.30 for Lykens Valley, stove size. This means lower cost to With the anthracite prices, the President also fixed the profit that might be charged by jobbers on both anthracite and bituminous coal. The highest margin allowed on bituminous is 15 cents per ton, and the highest on anthracite 30 cents per ton.

REGULATIONS ISSUED IN PRESIDENTS ORDER

The President's coal order is a. fol-

"The following regulations shall apply to the intrastate, interstate and foreign commerce of the United States, and the prices and margins referred to herein shall be in force pending further investigation or determination thereof by the President:

"Jobbers' margins .- 1. A coal jobber is defined as a person (or other agency) who purchases and resells coal to coal dealers, or to consumers, without physically handling it on, over or through its own vehicle, dock, trestle or yard.

"2. For the buying and selling of bituminous coal, a jobber shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds; nor shall the combined gross margins of any number of jobbers who buy and sell a given shipment or ship ments of bituminous coal exceed 15 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds. "3. For buying and selling anthra-

cite coal, a jobber shall not add to Out of the great gathering, in which excess of 20 cents per ton of 2,240 his purchase price a gross margin in the conservative elements of all sorts pounds, when delivery of such coal is are expected to unite in an effort to to be effected at or east of Buffulo the provisional government to For buying and selling anthracite coal throw off the socialistic control of the for delivery west of Buffalo, a jobber soldiers' and Workmen's Council, one shall not add to his purchase price a gross margin in excess of 30 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. The combined gross margins of any number of joborganizing the army and resuming the bers who buy and se. a given shipoffensive against the central powers, ment or shipments of anthracite coat for delivery at or east of Buffalo shall not exceed 20 cents per ton of 2,240 BY CABINET MEMBERS pounds; nor shall such combined mar-It appears that little can be done by gins exceed 30 cents per ton of 2,240 outside influence, even that of the pounds for the delivery of anthracite that if this plan is executed, as con- any of its measures. American government, to help immedi- coal west of Buffalo. Provided, that a ceived, it will be one of the most projobber's gross margin realized on a gressive steps that Richmond has I do say that that class of people has cite coal may be increased by not more will accrue to the city being manifold than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds when the jobber incurs the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or Lake ports sition a committee of six Richmond for transshipment by water.

PIXES MAXIMUM PRICES

FOR COMPANIES TO CHARGE P. Taylor, Coleman Wortham, Alvin M. "Anthracite prices .- 4. Effective Sepspent virtually the entire day at the tember 1, 1917, the maximum prices Treasury Department talking over with per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines for the grades and sizes of anthracite coal hereinafter specified shall not exceed the prices indicated in paragraph I, when such coal is produced and sold by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company, Hudson Coal Company, Delaware and Hudson, Scranton Coal Company, Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Coxe Bros. & Co., Pennsylvania Coal Company, Hillside Coal and Iron Company; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, Susquehanna Coal Company, Susquehanna Collieries Company, Lytte Coal Company or the M. A. Hanna Coal

"5. The grades and sizes for which the maximum prices are specified are as follows: White ash anthracite coal delegation of six Richmond men went of the grade that between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the coal from the Central Appropriation Funds trade as coal of white ash grade; red ash anthracite coal of the grade that between January 1, 1915, and January 1, 1917, was uniformly sold and recognized in the trade as coal of red ash grade; and Lykens Valley coal that is the greatest benefit. At present the mined exclusively from the Lykens road between Petersburg and Richmond Valley seams, and a grade that beto-night that no news concerning the 1917, was uniformly sold and recogtween January 1, 1915, and January 1, nized in the coal trade as coal of

Company.

w	White F			Lykens Valley	
	C				
Broken e	E E		75	\$5	
Egg	45	4	65	4	90
Stove 4	70	4	90	5	30
I Chestnut 4	80	4	90	5	30
Pea 4	00	4	10	4	35
WAY CHARG	E & CE		MAD		

FOR EXPENSE OF RESCREENING "6. Producers of anthracite coal who are -- t specified in paragraph 4 shall not sell the various grades and sizes of anthracite coal at prices that exceed by more than 75 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds free on board cars at the mines the prices enumerated in paragraph 5. Provided, that any producer is but a fraction of what will be forth- of anthracite coal who incurs the expense of rescreening it at Atlantic or Lake ports for shipment by water may hope to secure some aid from the cened to the Treasury. It is understood increase the price therefor by not more tral appropriations fund for good

than 5 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds. "7. Producers of anthracite coal and to build the road to meet at once specified in paragraph 4 of these regu-

lars, it is estimated, will be needed to lations shall not sell anthracite coal (Continued on Second Page.)

LA FOLLETTE PLAN

His Amendment Greatly to Increase Rates in War Tax Bill Is Rejected.

INCOME FIGHT IS NOT OVER

Simmons, in Bitter Onslaught, Charges Effort to Make War Unpopular.

WASHINGTON, August 23. - While the Senate evidently intends to make capital bear much of the burden of the war cost, it does not intend to place upon wealth the huge payments proposed by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, for to-day it rejected the La Follette amendments by 58 to 21.

Immediately another attack came "over the top" against individual incomes. Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, who had voted for the La Follette amendments, submitted a schedule, raising the taxes on incomes about \$100,000,000 less than the Wisconsin man had planned.

The fight on the individual sched ules is not over. Some Senators said to-day discussion would not be completed until next week.

When it is finally disposed of, there vill be another battle-this time on the war profit schedule. Sentiment in favor of levying heavy taxes against these war profits is growing steadily. The vote upon the La Follette amend ment, which would have increased the individual income scale to some \$70),-000,000, was as follows:

For the amendments: Republicans-Borah, Brady, Gronna, Johnson (Callfornia), Jones (Washington), Kenyon, La Follette, McNay, Norris, Poindexter, Townsend-total 11. Democrats: Gore, Hardwick, Hollis, Husting, Kirby, Mc Kellar, Owen, Reed, Trammel, Varda-

HIGHWAY INDORSED Against: Democrats - Beckham. Broussard, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Hitchcock, James, Jones (New Mexico), Kendrick, King, Lewis, Martin, Myers, Committee Visits Washington and Newlands, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdall, Robinson, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Shields, Simmons, Smith (Georgia), Smith (Mary CITY GOVERNMENT WILL AID land), Smith (South Carolina), Stone, Swanson, Thompson, Wolcott-total 33. Republicans-Brandegee, Calder, Colt, Councilmen, Bankers and Business Men Express Their Approval of Curtis, Dillingham, France, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Harding, Kellogg, Knox, Plan and Desire for Its Immediate Lodge, McCumber, Nelson, New, Page, Penrose, Sherman, Smith (Michigan), Smoot. Sterling, Sutherland, Wadsworth, Watson, Weeks-total 25. Total movement to build a first-class highagainst-58. The chairman of the Senate Finance

Committee, Simmons, of North Carolina began an onslaught against the La Follette amedments early in the day. He accused La Follette of obcial organizations and practically all structive tactics.

"There are those who do not believe mond, who are united in the purpose of in this war," he said. "They are not seeing the plan through to a finish. in sympathy with the government in The progenitors of this idea contend its entrance in that struggle, or with

"I make no personal application, but expenses by taxation, and that this a bill of impeachment against Goverthe whole burden. They want to raise the Senate. The vote was \$1 to 52. it all now-\$10,000,000,000 to \$12,003-600,000-by taxation.

"I charge no man with wrong. But I do charge that in the inspiration of peachment and report the articles to troops will train. Smith and J. G. Corley, appeared yes- that suggestion, when carried to the the House as the first business toterday before the Federal authorities in extent it has by some in this country, finds its genesis in a desire to make the war as unpopular as possible.

"If you want to make this war un popular with the people of small and F. O. Fuller against the Governor, almoderate incomes, and exact from them an unfair proportion of the expenses of the war, you can do it effectively by adopting the amendment of the mittee of the whole report back to never been written and proposed as of impeachment charges. The Bledsoe Ingenious a scheme to lift the burden resolution was adopted in the commit-Simmons said three-fourths of La

Follette's increases would come from incomes of less than \$50,000, and the other fourth from incomes of from MAKING UNJUST BILL

NOT DEVOTION TO U. S. "The Senator from North Carolina." ban of suspicion as to loyalty every man in the country who does not accept the majority report. Devotion to Senate action. this government is not devotion to the producers of immense war profits. Dethe cause of the war against Germany is not making an unjust and

"The Senator who is so tender for the rights of incomes below \$30,000 (Continued on Second Page.)

the War?

The United States government has published an official book telling why we are at war, and what the United States would regard as a just and durable peace. This book sets forth, step by step, the happenings of the last three years that led to war. It tells of our relations to England and to Germany. It is America's justification for declaring war.

SENT FREE. This booklet is the most important compilation of present-day history that could be printed. Every word of it is of vital interest to eyery American; every sentence de-

for the Red, White and Blue Book,

SENATE DEFEATS ... ITALIANS GAINING ON 37-MILE FRONT

President and Head of Japan's Mission Exchange Cordial Words of Greeting

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 23 .- Viscount lahli, special ambussador and of Japan's mission to the United States, presented his credentials to President Wilson late today, and with them an autograph letter from his Emperor congratulating the President and the people of the United States upon their decision to enter the war against Germany.

The ambassador recalled seeing American and Japanese colors waying together at the relief of Peking in 1900, and told the President It was a source of pride to every Japanese that the United States now was fighting with Japan for a safe and enduring peace.

To-night, Viscount labil and the members of his mission were the guests of the President at a state dinner in the White House, closing a day of the formal calls of courtesy preceding the important conferences at which the business of the visitors will be discussed.

Viscount Ishii presented his credentials from the Emperor to the President in a brief, formal meeting. A hearty handshake was exchanged, and the Japanese ambasandor bestowed an extremely infectious smile.

It was much in evidence during his short address, and soon found itself reproduced on President Wilson's usually grave face.

"His Majesty," said the ambassador regarding the entry of the United States into the war, "interpreting the unanimous sentiment of Japan, congratulates your great country on this determination. It has been arrived at not lightly and in a moment of passion, but after

TEXAS GOVERNOR FACES

the exercise of noble patience and in a spirit of unselfish chivalry which has won the admiration of the whole world.

"Our common efforts are devoted to seeking an enduring peace, based on respect for the independence of the smallest and weakest states; on contempt of the arrogance of the materialist force; on reverence for the pledged word. In the service of these common ideals, our two countries must surely realize far nearer friendship than before,

"This is no ordinary war. It is an issue between common morality and an inhuman system of calcuinted aggression which would render all friendly intercourse impos-The welcome fact that the United States stands side by side with the allied powers is a guarantee of early victory, and His Majesty hails it as such with deep gratification."

President Wilson accepted the keynote struck by Viscount Ishil, and replied:

"The present struggle is especially characterized by the development of the spirit of co-operation through the greater part of the world for the maintenance of the rights of nations and the liberties of individuals. I assure Your Excellency that, standing as our countries now do, associated in this great struggle for the vindication of justice, there will be developed those closer ties of fellowship which come from the mutual sacrifice of life and property. May the efforts now being exerted by an indignant humanity lend, at the proper time, to the complete establishment of justice, and to a peace which will be both permanent and serene."

Cadorna's Progress May Develop Into Victory of First Magnitude. HIS MEN NOT DISLODGED

BY FURIOUS ASSAULTS German Operations East of Riga Grow in Strength as Rus-

AUSTRIANS BEGIN

STRIPPING TRIESTE

OF ITS VALUABLES

CANADIANS CLOSER TO LENS

sians Yield.

Haig's Forces Near Ypres, in Belgium, Successful in Two-Day Battle.

[By Associated Press.]
The great offensive of the Italians along the Isonzo front daily continues to gain in impetus, and apparently the strong Austrian counterattacks nowhere have been able to stem the tide that is bringing General Cadorna's men gradually closer toward their ob-

Meanwhile, the German operations east of Riga seemingly are developing in strength, as the Russians have Around Verdun, in France, the French army is holding its gains of the early veck unhampered by the German 12fantry, but with the guns of the crown prince raking the line at various

At Lens, the Canadians have worked their way further into the environs of the coal city, and in Belgium, near Ypres, Field Marshal Haig's men have been victorious in a two-d_y battle, ing in depth from half a mile to a few hundred yards, notwithstanding the tenacious resistance of the legions of Crown Prince Rupprecht.

ITALIANS PRESS FORWARD FOR CONSIDERABLE GAINS

On both the northern and southern ends of the battle line in the Austro-Italian theater, the Italians have pressed forward their line for considerable new gains against the Austrians. The counterattacks of the Austrians are of Twelve white men, civilians, police offi- the most extreme violence, but noguardsmen were where have they been able to dislodge the Italians. An instance of this sons, men, women and children, were is the holding for three days under year and this generation shall bear nor James E. Ferguson be presented to wounded in an outbreak here to-night most vicious counterstrokes, of a of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth strong Austrian position captured United States Infantry, stationed here southeast of Dosso Faiti. More than prisoners already have been

> Although the exact extent of the Italian advance has not yet become apparent, and the objective aimed at is not definitely known, General Ca. more than an hour. Citizens who got dorna, over the entire thirty-seven miles of the fighting front, has everywhere made progress, and the Austrians are reported unofficially to be stripping Trieste of its valuables and moving them to Vienna and other posed of negro troops sent here to places-seemingly evidence that the Austrians anticipate where the Italians hope their final blow will fall,

> The chief British military observer Major-General Maurice, says the Two reporters for a local paper who Italians already have gained an imto reach the camp were sur- portant victory, which gives promise of developing presently into a victory RUSSIANS FALL BACK

ALL ALONG THE LINE East of Riga, the Russians have fal-

len back before the enemy all along the line from Raggedzem, on the Gulf of Riga, through Tukkum and Kammern, to the upper reaches of the River Aa. Fighting is going on a scant twensoldiers-are in the hospital as a re- bit sector. The German official comty miles east of Riga, in the Lake Babmunication, in announcing German gains in this region, says the Russians gan. Two of the wounded were young battle, previously having destroyed vilevacuated positions without offering lages behnd them.

To the south, in Volhynla, the Ger-FOR MORE THAN HOUR mans also have delivered attacks Firing started about 8 o'clock, and against the Russians for gains of territory, but later were dislodged in counterattacks. In the Roumanian theater the Russo-Roumanian troops scene in automobiles, and civilians, have taken the offensive in various arming themselves, started for the sectors or repulsed Teutonic allied

EAST AND NORTH OF YPRES (By Associated Press. 1 BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, August 23 .- Definite sucwhich time sixteen truckloads of cess can be recorded this morning for north of Ypres, on the Belgian front, which yesterday were surrounded by

> RUSSIAN FORCES RETIRE UNDER PRESSURE

(By Associated Press.)
The Rus-PETROGRAD, August 23. sian forces on the northern end of the Russian front, where the Germans have badly hurt in an automobile accident, begun an offensive, yesterday retired under pressure from the region of Raggedzem and Kemmern, to the Lake that one-third of the rioting negroes Shloyirn, the Frankendorf region. The official statement issued to-day by the Russian War Department, announcing

Do You Understand

serves careful study. There should be a copy in every American home.

For a free copy send your name and address to The Times-Disputch Information Bureau, Times-Dispatch Building, Richmond, Va. Inclose a 2-cent stamp for postage, and ask

WITH NEGRO SOLDIERS

House Recommends, by Vote of 81 to 52. That Bill Be Presented to Senate.

IMPEACHMENT CHARGES

If They Are Signed To-Day, Ferguson Automatically Will Be Suspended From Office - Investigation in Progress for Three Weeks.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, August 23 .- The House, in committee of the whole, to-

morrow morning. The action was taken as a result of the investigation of thirteen charges filed by Speaker guns and started toward the camp in leging illegal acts in office.

the House recommending preferment tee of the whole, \$1 to 52, and by the House, 82 to 51. The articles of impeachment to

drawn first must be passed on by the House before they can go to the Senate. Legislative leaders expressed the belief that the articles, in view of tonight's vote, will be adopted quickly. morrow. Governor Ferguson would be eplied La Follette, "puts under the automatically suspended from office, and his place taken by Lieutenant-Governor William P. Hobby, pending CALL FOR SESSION

> ISSUED LATE IN JULY The investigation which ended today had been going on almost three weeks. Speaker Fuller issued a call for a session of the House to consider impeachment late in July. Governor Ferguson later called the entire Legis lature in special session to consider passage of the State University appropriation bills which he had vetoed. The Senate took up these bills on August 1, the day of convening, and later passed them, but the House proceeded to the impeachment investigation. Much of the stir which caused the

investigation resulted from the Gov- training camp at Fort Worth, entered BRITISH SUCCESSFUL ernor's attitude toward the university. Governor Ferguson asserted that there but were ordered back to their barwas corruption and inefficiency in the

Other charges against the Governor State, as promised, 1 inds appropriated were sent to the disturbed area, for incidentals at the mansion, but spent it for groceries, meats, vegetables and automobile accessories; that he violated the banking laws by taking large loans from the Temple State Bank, in which he was a stockholder that he deposited State funds in the Temple bank for his own benefit, and that he misappropriated State funds to pay personal investments.

Garrett's Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, August 23.-The nomination of John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, to be minister to the Netherlands and Luxemburg was condrmed late to-day by the Senate.

12 WHITES DEAD IN RIOTS

Civilians, Police Officers and National Guardsmen Killed in Clash Close to Houston.

ARTICLES BEING PREPARED STATE OF PANIC NEAR CAMP

Not Known How Many Blacks Lost Their Lives-Part of Men Under Restraint, While Others Are Making Their Way to Texas City. HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 24 .-

taken in many a day, the benefits that been demanding that we pay all war night reported a recommendation that killed, and more than a score of per-A committee of nine was appointed to act as guards during the construcimmediately to draw up articles of im- tion of the camp where the Illinois taken by the Italians.

It is not known how many negroes are dead.

Intermittent firing continued for automobiles were halted by soldiers. Telephone communication was cut off. and little information could be secured. The Twenty-fourth Infantry is guard Camp Logan during its construction.

Illinois troops are on grard at the camp, and no one is allowed to enter. rounded by negroes, but made their escape. They learned nothing to indi- of the first magnitude. cate the nature or extent of the trouble. It was reported just before midnight that twelve wounded persons are in nospitals.

One of the wounded is C. N. Wright a civil engineer, shot in the thigh, and T. Binford, city detective, was shot in Nine persons-police, civilians and

suit of the clash with the negro soldiers who are stationed as a guard during the construction of Camp Lo-

FIRING CONTINUES

continued intermittently for more than Police, heavily armed, rushed to the camp. Members of the Texas National counterattacks. Guard, awaiting orders to leave for

racks by commanding officers. The trouble subsided about 11 o'clock, were that he failed to pay back to the Illinois soldiers, stationed at the camp, the latest British operations east and

a hardware store in search of arms,

Little definite information was obtainable from the seat of trouble, tele- much uncertainty, owing to the flercephone communication having been cut ness of the resistance offered by the off. Such reports as were received, Germans. however, indicated that a state of panic existed near the camp.

Hurried calls for ambulances wer received, and the rush of cars through the streets with their sirens shricking further excited civilians in the downtown districts. Samuel Selensky was going to the scene of the trouble.

A report reached the police station were under restraint, but that the bal-(Continued on Second Page.)